MARCH 2, 1776. NUMBER 1282.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.----*Suet.* in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON And WILLIAM HUNTER.

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LETTERS written by the late Right Hon. PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of *Cheſterfield*, to his Son *Philip Stanhope*, Eſq; late Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Dreſden*.

LETTER XVI.

DEAR BOY, MONDAY.

I SEND you, here encloſed, your hiſtorical exerciſe for this week; and thank you for correcting ſome faults I had been guilty of in former papers. I ſhall be very glad to be taught by you; and, I aſſure you, I would rather have you able to inſtruct me, than any other body in the world. I was very well pleaſed with your objection to my calling the brothers, that fought for the Romans and the Albans, the Horatii and the Curiatii; for which I can give you no better reaſon than uſage and cuſtom, which determine all languages. As to ancient proper names, there is no ſettled rule, and we muſt be guided by cuſtom: For example, we ſay Ovid and Virgil, and not Ovidius and Virgilius, as they are in Latin; but then, we ſay Auguſtus Cæſar, as in the Latin, and not Auguſt Cæſar, which would be the true Engliſh. We ſay Scipio Africanus, as in Latin, and not Scipio the African. We ſay Tacitus, and not Tacit: So that, in ſhort, cuſtom is the only rule to be obſerved in this caſe. But, wherever cuſtom and uſage will allow it, I would rather chooſe not to alter the ancient proper names. They have more dignity, I think, in their own, than in our language. The French change moſt of the ancient proper names, and give them a French termination or ending, which ſometimes ſounds even ridiculous; as, for inſtance, they call the Emperor Titus, *Tite*; and the hiſtorian, Titus Livius, whom we commonly call in Engliſh Livy, they call *Tite Live*. I am very glad you ſtarted this objection; for the only way to get knowledge is to inquire and object. Pray remember to aſk queſtions, and to make your objections, whenever you do not underſtand, or have any doubts about any thing.

LETTER XVII.

SOON after the death of Tullus Hoſtilius, the people placed upon the throne Ancus Marcius, grandſon to Numa Pompilius. His firſt care was to re-eſtabliſh divine worſhip, which had been ſomewhat neglected during the warlike reign of his predeceſſor. He engaged in ſome wars, againſt his will, and always came off with advantage. He enlarged the city; and died after a reign of twenty four years: A Prince not inferior, whether in peace or war, to any of his predeceſſors.

One Lucumon, a Greek by birth, who had eſtabliſhed himſelf at Rome in the reign of Ancus Marcius, was choſen King in his place, and took the name of Tarquin. He added a hundred Senators to the former number; carried on, with ſucceſs, ſeveral wars againſt the neighbouring States; and enlarged, beautified, and ſtrengthened the city. He made the Aqueducts and Common Sewers, built the Circus, and laid the foundation of the Capital: The Circus was a celebrated place at Rome, ſet apart for chariot-races, and other games.

Tarquin had deſtined for his ſucceſſor Servius Tullius, one who, having been taken priſoner of war, was conſequently a ſlave; which the ſons of Ancus Marcius, now grown up, highly reſenting, cauſed Tarquin to be aſſaſſinated, in the thirty eighth year of his reign: But that criminal deed of the ſons of Ancus Marcius was attended with no ſucceſs; for the people elected Servius Tullius King, without aſking the concurrence of the Senate. This Prince was engaged in various wars, which he happily concluded. He divided the people into nineteen tribes; eſtabliſhed the Cenſus, or general ſurvey of the citizens; and introduced the cuſtom of giving liberty to ſlaves, called otherwiſe, *manumiſſion*. Servius intended to abdicate the crown, and form a perfect Republic at Rome, when he was aſſaſſinated by his ſon-in-law, Tarquin the Proud. He reigned forty four years, and was, without diſpute, the beſt of all the Kings of Rome.

Tarquin having aſcended the throne, invited to Royalty neither by the people nor Senate, his conduct was ſuitable to ſuch a beginning, and cauſed him to be ſurnamed the Proud. He overturned the wiſe eſtabliſhments of the Kings his predeceſſors, trampled upon the rights of the people, and governed as an arbitrary and deſpotic Prince. He built a magnificent temple to Jupiter, called the Capitol, becauſe, in digging its foundation, the head of a man had been found there, which in Latin is called *Caput*: The Capitol was the moſt celebrated edifice in Rome.

The tyranny of Tarquin was already become odious and inſupportable to the Romans; when an atrocious act of his ſon Sextus adminiſtered to them an opportunity of aſſerting their liberty. This Sextus falling in love with Lucretia, wife to Collatinus, who would not conſent to his deſires, raviſhed her. The Lady diſcovered the whole matter to her huſband, and to Brutus, and then ſtabbed herſelf; having firſt made them promiſe to revenge the outrage done to her honour. Whereupon they raiſed the people; and Tarquin, with all his family, was expelled by a ſolemn decree, after having reigned twenty five years. Such is the fate that tyrants deſerve, and all thoſe who, in doing evil, and oppreſſing mankind, abuſe that power which Providence has given.

In the reign of Tarquin, the books of the Sybils were brought to Rome, and ever after preſerved and conſulted as oracles.

Tarquin, after his expulſion, made ſeveral attempts to reinſtate himſelf, and raiſed ſome wars againſt the Romans. He engaged Porſenna, King of Hetruria, to eſpouſe his intereſt, and make war upon them, in order to his reſtoration. Porſenna marched againſt the Romans, defeated their forces, and moſt probably would have taken the city, had it not been for the extraordinary courage of Horatius Cocles, who alone defended the paſs of a bridge againſt the whole Tuſcan army. Porſenna, ſtruck with admiration and awe of ſo many prodigies of valour as he remarked every day in the Romans, thought proper to make peace with them, and draw off his army.

They had many other wars with their neighbours, which I omit mentioning, as my purpoſe is to dwell only upon the moſt important events. Such is the following one, which happened about ſixteen years after the eſtabliſhing of Conſuls. The people were loaded with debts, and refuſed to enliſt themſelves in military ſervice, unleſs thoſe debts were cancelled. This was a very preſſing and critical juncture; but the Senate found an expedient, which was to create a Dictator, with a power ſo abſolute as to be above all law; which, however, was to laſt but a time. Titus Largius was the perſonage named for the purpoſe; who, having appeaſed the tumult, and reſtored tranquillity, laid down his high employment.

The Romans had often, in ſucceeding times, and on preſſing occaſions, recourſe to this expedient. It is remarkable, that, though that office was inveſted with an abſolute and deſpotic power, not one Dictator abuſed it, for upwards of a hundred years.

LETTER XVIII.

WE are now come to an important *epocha* of the Roman Hiſtory; I mean, the eſtabliſhment of a free government.

Royalty being baniſhed Rome, it was reſolved to create, inſtead of a King, two Conſuls, whoſe authority ſhould be annual; or, in other words, was to laſt no longer than one year. The right of electing the Conſuls was left to the people; but they could chooſe them only from among the Patricians; that is, from among men of the firſt rank. The two Conſuls were jointly inveſted with the ſame power the Kings had before, with this eſſential difference, that their power ended with the year; and at the expiration of that term, they were obliged to give an account of their regency to the people; a ſure means to prevent the abuſe of it. They were called Conſuls, from the Latin verb *conſulere*, to counſel; which intimated their being Counſellors to the Republic.

The firſt Conſuls elected were L. Junius Brutus, and P. Collatinus, Lucretia's huſband. The Conſuls held the ſame badges of dignity as the Kings, excepting the crown and ſceptre. They had the purple robe, and the Curule chair, being a chair of ivory, ſet upon wheels. The Conſuls, Senate, and people, took a ſolemn oath, never to recall Tarquin, or ſuffer a King in Rome.

Take notice of the form of the Roman government. The power was divided between the Conſuls, Senate, and people; each had their rights and privileges: And, from the time of that wiſe eſtabliſhment, Rome exalted herſelf, with a rapid progreſs, to ſuch a high point of perfection and excellency, as is ſcarce to be conceived.

Remember, that the monarchical government laſted two hundred and forty four years.

The SPEECH *of the late Lord Mayor* JOHN WILKES, *Eſq; from the Huſtings at Guildhall, London, on Wedneſday, the 8th of November, on his going out of office.*

Gentlemen of the Livery,

THE important and extenſive powers, with which you entruſted me the laſt year as your Chief Magiſtrate, I now reſign with ſingular ſatisfaction, becauſe they devolve to a Gentleman, whom I am perſuaded you will find exerting them at this time for your advantage, and the emolument of this great metropolis. The noble privileges and immunities tranſmitted down to us by our ſpirited anceſtors, I am ſatisfied he will carefully maintain and ſupport.

The laſt year, Gentlemen, has paſſed without any attack on our rights and privileges from the Houſe of Commons. That arbitrary and unprincipled body has been almoſt wholly employed, with the induſtry and ſpirit of fiends, in the vain and wicked attempt of perfecting their plans to eſtabliſh deſpotiſm in New England, and Popery in Canada. They have ſtained the Britiſh laurels with the guiltleſs blood of our fellow ſubjects in America. But the Houſe of Lords, early in the preſent year, made a direct attack on the rights of every Commoner in England, and the eſſential privileges of this city. They ordered a citizen (Mr. Randall) unheard, into cuſtody, without any appeal to a jury, only for diſreſpectful words againſt a member of their Houſe. Although parties, they endeavoured to eſtabliſh themſelves judges in their own cauſe, in equal violation of the dictates of common ſenſe and juſtice; and in the firſt inſtance, not by an appeal from an inferior court to them, as the ſupreme judicature of the kingdom. The Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod came repeatedly with his aſſiſtants here to ſeize a citizen, but notwithſtanding the expreſs aſſertion in his order that he ſhould find it a ſufficient warrant for the attachment of the body of a freeman, Mr. Randall remained ſafe in his own houſe under the protection of the laws, and your Chief Magiſtrate. The officer of the Houſe of Lords preferred an ignominious retreat to Weſtminſter, to the certainty of his own commitment in the city by a really ſufficient warrant, which I would have iſſued if he had perſevered. He made a report of what he had not done, and that diſgraceful entery in the journals of the Houſe of Lords gives us another demonſtration, that in this free country all uſurped authority muſt in the end yield to law and the conſtitution, for Mr. Randall has ever ſince remained among us in perfect ſecurity, as unmoleſted from the injuſtice of the Lords, as Mr. Millar has been from the late ſimilar outrages of the Commons.

An attack of a different nature, Gentlemen, has ſince been made by the Miniſters on the rights of the Livery in Common Hall, as if no right of the ſubject was to remain unviolated. They adviſed the King not to receive your petitions and remonſtrances on the throne. That important privilege you have vindicated with ſpirit, and, if you perſevere, a favourable moment will certainly arrive to recover what an arbitrary Adminiſtration have at preſent ſuſpended.

Whilſt with a jealous eye I watched over the great franchiſes of the city, I held the ſcales of juſtice with a ſteady and equal hand. The judicial duties of my office were filled with a ſtrict attendance, and my beſt abilities called forth to ſupport the dignity of the character, which your ſuffrages had beſtowed upon me. Juſtice has been regularly and impartially adminiſtered, and I may boldly challenge the moſt envenomed and prejudiced enemy to ſupport an accuſation of miſconduct in my judicial capacity. I reflect with the warmeſt gratitude on your honourable approbation of my ſervices, by returning me this year alſo to the Court of Aldermen.

From the pre-eminence, Gentlemen, to which your favour raiſed me, I now return with pleaſure to my former ſtate of one of your Magiſtrates, and to mingle with the maſs of my fellow citizens. After ſo long a period of inceſſant labour and fatigue, it is uſual to have the exemption of the enſuing year, as a time of repoſe and relaxation from public buſineſs and attendance. I do not mean to claim that indulgence. I will follow the example of my excellent friend, and immediate predeceſſor, Mr. Alderman Bull. While God continues me health and ſtrength, I will be unwearied in your ſervice, and readily take my ſhare in the public buſineſs of this great city, ſtill following the line of my duty to you, regardleſs of private eaſe, peace, or ſafety."

CAMBRIDGE, *February* 1.

The following is the form of government lately aſſumed by the colony of NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In CONGRESS, *at* EXETER, *January* 5, 1776.

WE the members of the Congreſs of the colony of New Hampſhire, choſen and appointed by the free ſuffrages of the people of ſaid colony, and authoriſed and empowered by them to meet together, and uſe ſuch means, and purſue ſuch meaſures, as we ſhould judge beſt for the public good; and in particular to eſtabliſh ſome form of government, provided that meaſure ſhould be recommended by the Continental Congreſs: And a recommendation to that purpoſe having been tranſmitted to us, from the ſaid Congreſs; have taken into our ſerious conſideration the unhappy circumſtances into which this colony is involved, by means of many grievous and oppreſſive acts of the Britiſh Parliament; depriving us of our native and conſtitutional rights and privileges; to enforce obedience to which acts, a powerful fleet and army have been ſent into this country, by the Miniſtry of Great Britain, who have exerciſed a wanton and cruel abuſe of their power, in deſtroying the lives and properties of the coloniſts, in many places, with fire and ſword, taking the ſhips and lading from many of the honeſt and induſtrious inhabitants of this colony, employed in commerce, agreeable to the laws and cuſtoms, a long time uſed here.

The ſudden and abrupt departure of his Excellency JOHN WENTWORTH, Eſq; our late Governor, and ſeveral of the Council, leaving us deſtitute of legiſlation; and no executive courts being open to puniſh criminal offenders, whereby the lives and properties of the honeſt people of this colony are liable to the machinations and evil deſigns of wicked men.

Therefore for the preſervation of peace and good order, and for the ſecurity of the lives and properties of the inhabitants of this colony, we conceive ourſelves reduced to the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a form of government, to continue during the preſent unhappy and unnatural conteſt with Great Britain; proteſting and declaring that we never ſought to throw off our dependence upon Great Britain, but felt ourſelves happy under her protection, while we could enjoy our conſtitutional rights and privileges —and that we ſhall rejoice if ſuch a reconciliation between us and our parent ſtate can be effected as ſhall be approved by the Continental Congreſs, in whoſe prudence and wiſdom we confide.

Accordingly, purſuant to the truſt repoſed in us; we do reſolve that this Congreſs aſſume the name, power, and authority of a Houſe of Repreſentatives or Aſſembly, for the colony of New Hampſhire. And that the ſaid Houſe then proceed to chooſe twelve perſons, being reputable freeholders and inhabitants within this colony, in the following manner: viz. Five in the county of Rockingham, two in the county of Stafford, two in the county of Hillſborough, two in the county of Cheſhire, and one in the county of Grafton, to be a diſtinct and ſeparate branch of the legiſlature, by the name of a COUNCIL for this colony, to continue as ſuch until the third Wedneſday in December next; any ſeven of whom to be a quorum to do buſineſs.

That ſuch Council appoint their Preſident; and in his abſence that the ſenior counſellor preſide.

That a Secretary be appointed by both branches, who may be a counſellor, or otherwiſe as they ſhall chooſe.

That no act or reſolve be valid, and put into execution, unleſs agreed to and paſſed by both branches of the legiſlature.

That all public officers for the ſaid colony, and each county, for the current year, be appointed by the Council and Aſſembly, except the ſeveral clerks of the executive courts, who ſhall be appointed by the juſtices of the reſpective courts.

That all bills, reſolves, or votes for raiſing, levying, and collecting money, originate in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

That at any ſeſſions of the Council and Aſſembly, neither branch ſhall adjourn for any longer time than from Saturday till the next Monday, without conſent of the other.

And it is further reſolved, that if the preſent unhappy diſpute with Great Britain ſhould continue longer than this preſent year, and the Continental Congreſs give no inſtructions or directions to the contrary, the Council be choſen by the people of each reſpective county, in ſuch manner as the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall order.

That General and field-officers of the militia, on any vacancy, be appointed by the two Houſes, and all inferior officers be choſen by the reſpective companies.

That all officers of the army be appointed by the two Houſes, except they ſhould direct otherwiſe in caſe of any emergency.

That all civil officers for the colony, and for each county, be appointed, and the time of their continuance in office be determined, by the two Houſes, except clerks of courts, and county treaſurers, and recorders of deeds.

That a treaſurer, and a recorder of deeds, for each county be annually choſen by the people of each county, reſpectively; the votes for ſuch officers to be returned to the reſpective courts of General Seſſions of the Peace, in the county, there to be aſcertained as the Council and Aſſembly ſhall hereafter direct.

That precepts in the name of the Council, and Aſſembly, ſigned by the Preſident of the Council, and the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, ſhall iſſue annually, at or before the firſt day of November, for the choice of a Council, and Houſe of Repreſentatives, to be returned by the third Wedneſday in December then next enſuing, in ſuch manner as the Council and Aſſembly ſhall hereafter preſcribe.

February 8. We hear, that as Capt. Manly was coming out of Plymouth, January 30, an armed brig (which went from Boſton for the purpoſe of taking him, as is ſuppoſed) gave him chaſe; upon which he ran his veſſel on ſhore a little ſouth of the North river in Scituate. The brig came to anchor, and fired not leſs than four hundred times upon the privateer; but very remarkably, no man was even wounded. One ball entered the ſtern, and paſſed but about ſix inches from Capt. Manly, who was confined by ſickneſs in his cabin. The next day 130 balls were found on the adjacent ſhore.

Beſide the above, which is from a correſpondent near where the affair happened, we hear, that after the brig ceaſed firing ſhe manned her boats, boarded Capt. Manly's veſſel (the people being aſhore) and endeavoured to ſet her on fire; but ſeeing our people coming upon them, they were glad to get off without effecting their deſign. She has ſince been got off, is refitting, and nearly ready for another cruiſe.

It is repreſented by one of our friends lately from Boſton (a Gentleman of good judgment and undoubted veracity) as worthy to be relied on, that one of the men of war that laſt arrived from England brought intelligence, that our friends in London had collected 26,000l. ſterling for the ſupport of the American army, which they were about ſending by the way of the Weſt Indies; but that Adminiſtation had ſecured the money, and were making ſtrict ſearch and inquiry for the donors, who were conſidered as countenancing and aiding a REBELLION.——Should the Miniſtry purſue the inquiry, it may add to the confuſion, and be, in ſome degree, the means of our temporal ſalvation.

On the 25th of December laſt, was taken by a Plymouth privateer, and carried in there, a ſmall ſloop from New York, Moſes Weyman maſter, laden with proviſions for the miniſterial army in Boſton, conſiſting of 35 freſh hogs, 130 barrels of pork, 50 barrels of fine New York pippins, 20 firkins of hogs fat, ſome quarters of beef, turkies, &c. &c.

WATERTOWN, *February* 5. Laſt Tueſday Capt. Houſe, with 4 whale boats, took and carried into Barnſtable, a ſloop of 115 tons burthen, bound from La Have for Boſton, laden with beef, hay, potatoes, and turnips.

NEWPORT, *February* 5. We hear that a veſſel from England, with a quantity of medicines on board for the miniſterial troops, is taken at the eaſtward by one of our privateers.

NEW YORK, *February* 10.

BY a letter from an officer in the continental army before Quebec, dated January 20, we learn, that General Carleton ſallied out with a party to attack our hoſpital; on which our people engaged them, and drove them into the town, killed 16 of the enemy, and took 12 priſoners. Our loſs was only 4 killed, and 3 taken priſoners.

Extract of a letter from the Weſt Indies, *January* 15.

"I ſuppoſe that France will make an excurſion in your favour in the ſpring, as we are well aſſured that Martinico and Gaudaloupe have been lately reinforced with 10,000 men, and are ſtrengthening with new works."

Extract of a letter from Montreal, *Jan.* 14.

"The remnant of our battalion are to hold themſelves in readineſs, and expect marching orders to-morrow. I am for ſome time to be ſtationed at the Three Rivers, ſome matters being neceſſary to be ſettled with the Torſes, who in different parts begin to be inſulting, ſince our late misfortune at Quebec. This makes the third viſit I have had among this kind of people. I expect ſoon to be called down to Quebec.

"Your old friend Capt. Mott behaved well in the attempt to ſtorm; and in the retreat, brought up the rear with great reputation.

"Our blockade at Quebec is yet maintained. On the 25th inſtant Capt. Seaborn, from the Maſſachuſetts, the firſt hero that has appeared to our aſſiſtance, ſince the repulſe at Quebec, arrived with 27 men. His arrival had a very good effect, for in the morning of the ſame day, was found at the church door, an anonymous ſeditious paper, very artfully written, calculated to ſtimulate the inhabitants to riſe and cut us all off. However, I believe few of them had as much courage as the writer had ingenuity. They are now convinced the lakes are frozen, and think the Boſtonians are coming as thick as the trees in the woods. The Tories now ſeem quite creſt-fallen."

Extract of a letter from Col. Arnold, *before* Quebec, *Jan.* 14.

"The charge which has devolved upon me has been a moſt arduous taſk. Our laſt diſaſter ſo diſheartened the troops, that I have had the greateſt difficulty to keep them together. Our whole force, ſince the attack, amounts to no more than 700 men. We were for ſome time in expectation of an attack from the garriſon, which conſiſted of 1500, but they have not yet thought proper to continue in their ſtrong hold, and we have effectually blockaded them up. General Wooſter, whom I for ſome time expected, acquaints me he cannot leave Montreal, but will ſend me a reinforcement as ſoon as poſſible. Our duty has been extremely hard and fatiguing in this inclement climate, where the ſnow is now 4 feet deep on a level; but what cannot ſoldiers do who are fighting for liberty and their country? I make no doubt of a large reinforcement being ſent us, as early as poſſible, and of being in Quebec before the ſpring."

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 19.

A GENTLEMAN from St. Euſtatia, ſays, eleven American veſſels were taken an carried to Antigua, ten of which were condemned for want of clearances.

Laſt night arrived here Capt. Souder from Grenada. On his paſſage he ſpoke a veſſel from Corke, the maſter of which informed him, that 25 tranſports, with 4000 troops on board, had ſailed from Corke for America. Capt. Souder ſays, before he left Grenada a London paper arrived there, of the 30th of November, with a liſt of thirty nine commiſſioners that were appointed to treat with the Congreſs, among whom were Lord Howe and Governor Johnſon.

From Europe we learn, that two of the tranſports with the Hanoverian troops were caſt away, one near Dunkirk, and the other on the Ile of Rhea, at the bottom of the bay of Biſcay.

The Engliſh men of war have taken the brig Greyhound, Capt. Stevens, from this port for the Weſt Indies; and the ſhip Peggy, Capt. Davidſon, alſo from this port for Europe; both of which they ſent into St. Kitt's.

LONDON, *November* 16.

THE number of men that periſhed in different ſhips in the late ſtorms, amount to 2500, as appears by the eſtimates delivered to the commanders from the ſeveral harbours,

Captain Powlet of the 59th regiment, has loſt one of his legs by the cannonading of the provincials, as he ſat at his breakfaſt.

As the Miniſtry have for ſome time paſt deprived us of all information from America, they now ſhut out all information at home as much as poſſible, and have begun it in locking up the gallery door of the Houſe of Commons, on the very day, for the firſt time this ſeaſon, when it was expected Mr. Burke would give to the public, and to his country, a plan for the conciliation with the colonies. The Miniſtry were aware this plan would be reliſhed much better by the public, than that decided on by the cabinet, and for this purpoſe were determined to prevent all compariſons, Surely ſuch a conduct in a free ſtate, has but one obvious interpretation! Which is, that the Miniſters are conſcious to themſelves, that their actions will not bear the approbation of reaſon or juſtification.

Laſt night Admiral Duff, from Newfoundland, arrived in town, and the ſame evening waited on Lord North, and gave his Lordſhip an account of the ſtate of the fiſhery and the damage done the 11th of September laſt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Saturday, November* 18.

On Thurſday, about half an hour after three o'clock, Mr. Burke opened his conciliatory propoſition. He began by preſenting a petition from the Gentlemen, clergy, clothiers, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of the ſeveral towns of *Weſtbury*, *Warminſter*, and *Trowbridge*, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the county of *Wilts*, complaining of the addreſs of theſe places, which had entirely miſrepreſented the ſtate of the trade, and the ſentiments, and wiſhes of the inhabitants, and praying the Houſe to find ſome amicable method for terminating the differences between this kingdom and the colonies. He told the Houſe, that the ſigners of that petition were all men who manufactured for themſelves; and he was authoriſed to ſay, that they poſſeſſed more than 500,000l. of Engliſh property.

He ſaid, that he wiſhed the prayer of that petition to be conſidered as the exordium of what he had to ſay to the Houſe. He complained of the difficulties which in civil wars lay upon moderate men, who adviſed lenient meaſures; that their moderation was attributed to a want of zeal, and their fears for the public ſafety, to a want of ſpirit; that whatever they ſaid to incline the Houſe to lenity, was conſtrued into a countenance of rebellion; and ſo many arts, and ſo many menaces had been uſed, that if they had not been oppoſed with a good ſhare of firmneſs by the friends to the peace of their country, all freedom of debate, and indeed all public deliberation, would have been put an end to.

He ſaid, that for his part he was no way intimidated by all theſe machinations from doing his duty; and that nothing that could be done by thoſe, whoſe meaſures had brought this country into ſo deplorable a ſituation, ſhould hinder him from uſing his beſt endeavours to deliver it from its diſtreſſes.

The firſt ſtep for this purpoſe, was to get out of general diſcourſes, and vague ſentiments, which he ſaid had been one of the main cauſes of our preſent troubles, and to appreciate the value of the ſeveral plans that were, or might be propoſed, by an exact detail of particulars.

The ſpeech was ſo very methodical, that it was not difficult to form a juſt idea of the outline.

Mr. Burke ſpoke for three hours and a half, and was liſtened to with a moſt profound and uninterrupted attention. The motion made by Mr. Burke was, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to compoſe the preſent troubles, and for quieting the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects in America.

Mr. Burke then read to the Houſe a bill which he had prepared, with ſuch proviſions and regulations as he judged equal to the attainment of this moſt deſirable end, which we hope will be made public, as never could general curioſity be excited by dearer, or greater intereſts.

Mr. T. Townſend cenſured the ſeverity and bad policy of thus declaring war againſt the colonies, at the moment Adminiſtration would have it believed in the Houſe, that they were inclined to peace.

General Conway alſo ſpoke againſt it, the Attorney General near two hours for it, and Mr. Buke againſt it.

IRELAND.

BELFAST, *Nov.* 4. A general meeting of the principal inhabitants, at the town-houſe, to conſider of an addreſs or petition to his Majeſty, was this day held at noon (George Black, Eſq; in the chair) when a motion was made, and ſeconded, that "An humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, from the merchants, traders, and principal inhabitants of Belfaſt, ſtating their grievances and apprehenſions, reſulting from the preſent unnatural ſtate of things; their concern, as members of the Britiſh empire, for its preſent diſturbed and endangered ſtate; their feelings, as men, for the horrors of civil war, now raging in America; their hopes in the royal mercy for a ſpeedy termination of theſe; and their prayers for a reſtoration of the old conſtitutional ſyſtem." Which being agreed to, without a diſſenting voice, a ſuitable addreſs was produced, and ſigned by almoſt every perſon preſent; and after ſuch as were not preſent have had an opportunity of ſigning it, it is to be tranſmitted to his Majeſty.

LIMERICK, *Nov.* 6. This morning the 20th regiment marched for Dublin; the 15th is on the road to this city, to be ready to embark at Corke the beginning of December. It is thought one of the regiments coming from England will be ordered to this garriſon.

CORKE, *Nov.* 9. We are informed that orders have been iſſued for the ſix tranſports, with the 28th, and part of the 46th regiment on board, to return here, and the men to be diſembarked, in conſequence of a diſcovery made by Lord North, that this is rather a dangerous time of the year to ſend troops to Quebec.

DUBDIN, *Nov.* 22. Six thouſand Heſſian troops are certainly ordered to this kingdom; the meſſage from the King to the Houſe of Commons is prepared. The American war is the plea for this *bold ſtroke*. Liberty! take care; you now ſtand in imminent danger. A foreign army, to awe the ſubjects of Great Britain, is an attempt at arbitrary power which ſhould make every real friend to the conſtitution tremble.

Nov. 24. By a letter from Caſtle Townſend, that came by yeſterday's poſt, we are informed, that the bows and a great part of the deck of a large veſſel were diſcovered at Skiddy's Iſland, at the mouth of the harbour, on Sunday the 12th inſtant, a man was dead on the fore deck, under a heap of cordage, his leg broke, and bleeding freſh; it was ſuppoſed that ſhe was wrecked on Saturday night the 11th inſtant, on the Stags, which proved to be ſo; for on Monday afternoon a Kinſale fiſhing boat came into the harbour, and brought an account that there was a man on the Stags who called and made ſigns for help, but the Kinſale man not having a ſmall boat, and the ſea high, could not get near him; that evening a boat was ſent out, but the ſurf on the rocks being very high, and too late, nothing could be done, but reported that there were five perſons alive on the naked rocks; the next morning a pinnace was ſent out with a choſen crew, who were fortunate enough to bring four on ſhore, the Captain, Mate, and two common men, the fifth died the night before; the four are likely to do well, having been taken particular care of. The veſſel proves to be the Abby, of Liverpool, from Virginia, with 20 hogſheads of tobacco, 1200 barrels of tar, and ſome ſtaves, the Captain's name Herbert. Theſe unfortunate men were thrown on the lower Stags, which are waſhed over every tide when the ſea runs high. The Captain, a ſtout able man, ſatisfied that he with the reſt muſt periſh if he remained there, on Sunday afternoon ſwam about 40 yards, to a high rock, where his ſituation was better, as he could walk about dry, and what was of moſt conſequence, from whence he could be ſeen, which ſaved his and the lives of his companions.

NEWBERN *(N. Carolina) Feb.* 9.

BY a Gentleman from Philadelphia we have received the pleaſing account of the actual ſailing from that place of the firſt American fleet that ever ſwelled their ſails on the weſtern ocean in defence of the rights and liberties of the people of theſe colonies, now ſuffering under the perſecuting rod of the Britiſh Miniſtry, and their more than brutiſh tyrants in America. This fleet conſiſts of five ſail, fitted out from Philadelphia, which are to be joined at the Capes of Virginia by two ſhips more from Maryland, and is commanded by Admiral Hopkins, a moſt experienced and venerable ſea Captain. The Admiral's ſhip is called the Columbus, after Chriſtopher Columbus, the renowned diſcoverer of this weſtern world, and mounts 36 guns, 12 and 9 pounders, on two decks, 40 ſwivels, and 500 men; the ſecond ſhip is called the Cabot, after Sebaſtan Cabot, who completed the diſcoveries of America made by Columbus, and mounts 32 guns; the others are ſmaller veſſels, from 24 to 14 guns. They ſailed from Philadelphia amidſt the acclamations of many thouſands aſſembled on the joyful occaſion, under the diſplay of a *union* flag with 13 ſtripes in the field, emblematical of the Thirteen United Colonies; but unhappily for us, the ice in the river Delaware, as yet, obſtructs the paſſage down, but the time will now ſoon arrive when this fleet muſt come to action. Their deſtination is a ſecret, but generally ſuppoſed to be againſt the miniſterial Governors, thoſe little petty tyrants that have lately ſpread fire and ſword through theſe ſouthern colonies. For the happy ſucceſs of this little fleet, three millions of people offer their moſt earneſt ſupplications to Heaven.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 2.

ON Monday morning laſt General Clinton, with two men of war, three tranſports, and four tenders, put out to ſea, deſtined, it is imagined, for Charleſtown, South Carolina; and on Thurſday another King's ſhip left Norfolk, ſuppoſed to be the Liverpool bound out upon a cruize, accompanied with a tender.

Sixty men of war are ordered out upon the American ſtation, and it is probable, unleſs the Ruſſian's join, that they will only annoy us with their ſhipping.

Extract of a letter from PHILADELPHIA, *February* 19.

"The little fleet, fitted out here, ſailed only laſt Tueſday, having been detained a conſiderable time by the ice. General Lee is ordered to Quebec, to take the command of the provincial forces."

On Wedneſday laſt Patrick Henry, Eſq; Colonel of the 1ſt regiment, reſigned his commiſſion. Previous to his departure from this city, the following addreſs was preſented to him by the officers and ſoldiers of that corps.

To PATRICK HENRY, *junior, Eſquire.*

DEEPLY impreſſed with a grateful ſenſe of the obligations we lay under to you, for the polite, humane, and tender treatment manifeſted to us throughout the whole of your conduct, while we had the honour of being under your command, permit us to offer you our ſincere thanks, as the only tribute we have in our power to pay to your real merit. Notwithſtanding your withdrawing yourſelf from the ſervice fills us with the moſt poignant ſorrow, as it at once deprives us of our father and General, yet, as Gentlemen, we are compelled to applaud your ſpirited reſentment to the moſt glaring indignity. May your merit ſhine as conſpicuous to the world in general as it hath done to us; and may Heaven ſhower its choiceſt bleſſings on you.

COL. HENRY's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I AM exceedingly obliged to you for your approbation of my conduct. Your addreſs does me the higheſt honour. This kind teſtimony of your regard to me would have been an ample reward for ſervices much greater than thoſe I have had the power to perform. I return you, and each of you, Gentlemen, my beſt acknowledgments for the ſpirit, alacrity, and zeal you have conſtantly ſhewn in your ſeveral ſtations. I am unhappy to part with you. I leave the ſervice, but I leave my heart with you. May God bleſs you, and give you ſucceſs and ſafety, and make you the glorious inſtruments of ſaving our country.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Maryland Convention.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18.

"The Convention took into conſideration the King's ſpeech to Parliament on the 27th day of October laſt, and after ſome time ſpent therein,

"RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, that the following declaration be entered on their journals:

"WE the Delegates of the freemen of Maryland in Convention, affected with the deepeſt concern by the opinion declared in the King's ſpeech to Parliament on the 22d day of October laſt, and expreſſed in the addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal to his Majeſty in anſwer thereto, that the neceſſary preparations for defence made by theſe colonies are carried on for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an independent empire; and being deſirous to remove, from the mind of the King, an opinion which we feel to be highly injurious to the people of this province, and to declare and manifeſt to his Majeſty, to the Parliament, the people of Great Britain, and to the whole world, the rectitude and purity of our intentions in the preſent oppoſition to the meaſures of the Britiſh Miniſtry and Parliament, do declare,

"That the people of this province, ſtrongly attached to the Engliſh conſtitution, and truly ſenſible of the bleſſings they have derived from it, warmly impreſſed with ſentiments of affection for, and loyalty to, the Houſe of Hanover, connected with the Britiſh nation by the ties of blood and intereſt, and being thoroughly convinced, that to be free ſubjects of the King of Great Britain, with all its conſequences, is to be the freeſt members of any civil ſociety in the known world, NEVER DID, NOR DO, entertain any views or deſires of independency.

"That as they conſider their union with the mother country, upon terms that may enſure to them a permanent freedom, as their higheſt felicity, ſo would they view the fatal neceſſity of ſeparating from her as a misfortune next to the greateſt that can befal them.

"Deſcended from Britons, entitled to the privileges of Engliſhmen, and inheriting the ſpirit of their anceſtors, they have ſeen, with the moſt extreme anxiety, the attempts of Parliament to deprive them of thoſe privileges, by raiſing a revenue upon them, and aſſuming a power to alter the charters, conſtitutions, and internal polity of the colonies, without their conſent. The endeavours of the Britiſh Miniſtry to carry thoſe attempts into execution by military force have been their only motive for taking up arms, and to defend themſelves againſt thoſe endeavours is the only uſe they mean to make of them. Entitled to freedom, they are determined to maintain it at the hazard of their lives and fortunes."

By certain accounts from North Carolina, we are well informed, that the disturbances raised there by Governor Martin, in favour of Government, are happily put a stop to. Not less than 5000 Carolinians, friends to American Liberty, rose up, and with the news of several companies marching from the counties of Halifax, Lunenburg, and Mecklenburg, soon put a stop to their proceedings, and have taken several of their ringleaders.

In the British House of Commons, November 28, Lord North made a motion to the following purport: For leave to bring in a bill to cut off all intercourse between Great Britain and the colonies of America, now in *actual rebellion*, so long as they shall continue in rebellion; and to repeal the Boston port bill, the fishery bill, and another passed last sessions against the Americans; and to authorise his Majesty's naval commanders to seize all ships belonging to America as lawful prizes.——For Lord North's motion 192, against it 64.

In the Irish House of Commons, November 21, it was resolved, that 4000 men, out of 12,000 voted as necessary to be left in Ireland, for the defence of that kingdom, be spared for his Majesty's service in North America.——For the motion 121, against it 76.

The 4000 Irish troops are to be replaced by an equal number of Hanoverian, Hessian, and Brunswick troops.

☞ *The printers of this gazette beg leave to repeat their objection to new subscribers when they omit sending half the subscription money, for obvious reasons formerly advertised.*

Advertisements.

WANTED, a Plantation suitable for a small Family, 10 or 12 Miles above *Williamsburg*.----Any Person having one to rent, are requested to apply to the Printers.

HANOVER TOWN, *March* 1, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (‖) THOMAS STEEL.

AMELIA, *February* 18, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (2‖) WILLIAM MUNRO.

HALIFAX COUNTY, *February* 24, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

soon. (2‖) JAMES STIVINS.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *February* 23, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. JOHN WHITLOCK.

BLANDFORD, *February* 21, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

soon, and to return in a few Months.

JOHN GREEN.

BRUNSWICK, *February* 15, 1776.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of *William Brown*, deceased, late Inspector in *Blandford*, are desired to make them known to the Subscribers, who will attend there on *Monday* the 8th of *April*. Those who cannot conveniently attend at that Time may lodge their Claims with Mr. *John Green*, Merchant in *Blandford*; and it is expected that those indebted to the said Estate will either make Payment, or settle their Accounts.

WILLIAM BATTE, } Executors.
BEVERLY BROWN, }

BLANDFORD, *February* 24, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colony soon.

(‖) SAMUEL BROWN. JOHN SAMUEL.

BLANDFORD, *February* 24, 1776.

THE Subscriber being fully empowered by Mess. *Ramsay*, *Monteath*, and Company, of *Glasgow*, to transact all their Business in this Colony, formerly under the Management of Mr. *William Begle*, deceased, and since under Mr. *William Robertson*'s Direction, earnestly entreat all those indebted to the said Concern to apply, and have their Accounts settled, and grant Bonds, or other Specialties, that no Disputes may hereafter arise. When the present unhappy Disputes are at an End, and Importation allowed, the Store will be well supplied with all Kinds of Goods, and the Business carried on to the usual Extent, by (‖) THOMAS GORDON.

☞ I have some good MADEIRA WINE, in Quarter Casks and Pipes, for Sale.

PETERSBURG, *February* 28, 1776.

I intend for *England* immediately.

JAMES THOMSON.

COMMITTED to *Goochland* Gaol, the 15th of *January* last, a Negro Man named PETER, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, says he belongs to Mrs. *Fountaine* of *Hanover*. He is clothed in a *Virginia* Cloth Jacket, and the rest of his Dress as usual with labouring Negroes. The Owner is desired to prove his Property, pay Charges and take him away. WILLIAM GEORGE, Gaoler.

WARWICK, *February* 20, 1776.

I PURPOSE leaving the Colony soon. Those to whom I am indebted, or who have any Demands against *Archibald Lundie*, are desired to apply for Payment. Mr. *Michael Coulter*, at this Place, will satisfy those who may not make Application before I go; and Mr. *Samuel Burks* in *Prince Edward* will pay any Thing that may be due by Mess. *James* and *Robert Donald* and Company. ROBERT DONALD.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED,

A TRACT of LAND in *Mecklenburg*, on the Branches of *Bluestone* Creek and *Roanoke* River; it contains between six and seven Hundred Acres of very good high Lands, with a good Plantation and several Houses thereon, which was occupied last Year by Mr. *Thacker Burwell*. For Terms apply to Mr. *Samuel Burks* in *Prince Edward*.

WARWICK, *Feb.* 21, 1776. ROBERT DONALD.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of *John Tabb*, late Clerk of *Mecklenburg*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts properly proved; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

MARY TABB, } Administrators.
NOAH DORTEL, }

WARWICK, *February* 20, 1776.

I purpose leaving the Colony

some Time in *March*. JOHN MURCHIE.

WARWICK, *February* 20, 1776.

I purpose leaving the Colony

some Time in *March*. DAVID PAGAN.

LUNENBURG, *Feb.* 20, 1776.

THIS is to give Notice, that the FULLING MILL, lately erected near the Glebe in this County, is now in Order for Work. Those who send Cloth to it may depend upon its being fulled, *&c.* in the best Manner, and upon the most reasonable Terms. But as the Undertaking has been expensive, it is expected that the Money will be paid before the Cloth is delivered. WILLIAM LEWIS, Fuller.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Daniel Baxter*, deceased, by Bond or otherwise, are desired to discharge the same immediately.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidders, on* Wednesday *the 6th of* March, *at the late Dwelling House of* ALEXANDER CRAIG, *deceased, in* Williamsburg,

ALL his Stock in Trade, consisting of Saddlery and Harness Furniture, *&c.* also a Cart and Horses, several Cows, and some Household Furniture. Six Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above 5l. Bond and approved Security will be required.---All Persons indebted to the Deceased are requested to make immediate Payment; and those who have any Demands will make them known, to

2 JOHN M. GALT, } Executors.
GABRIEL MAUPIN, }

FOR SALE,

THREE Tracts of LAND, *viz.* One Tract containing 200 Acres, pleasantly situated on *Pamunkey* River, in *New Kent* County, whereon is a Dwelling-House with two Rooms above and two below, a Brick Cellar under it, a Kitchen with two Brick Fire-Places, and some other Houses. Also a Tract in the same County, about two miles from the former, containing 150 Acres, with some small Improvements on it. The other Tract lies on *Diascun* Creek, in the upper Part of *James City* County, contains 215 Acres, with a small Plantation, and a great Quantity of Timber. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber, in *New Kent*. (4) B. DANDRIDGE.

Halifax County, North Carolina, Feb. 16, 1776.

WE the Subscribers intend to leave the Province, for *Great Britain*, immediately.

JOHN SMYTHE.
JAMES HAMILTON.
JAMES MURRAY.
PETER MAXWELL.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of LAND in *Bedford* County, about 16 Miles above the Courthouse, one of which lies on the south Side of *Goose* Creek, and contains 800 Acres of Woodland; the other Tract lies on the north Side of said Creek, opposite, and contains about 1800 Acres, whereon is a good Plantation, with a young Peach and Apple Orchard, and every other Conveniency for Cropping. This Land is bounded by the Mountains, lies level, is well timbered, and clear of Stone. If required, I would allow long Credit to any Person wanting to purchase. The Land may be seen, and Terms known, by applying to the Subscriber, near the aforesaid Courthouse. (‖) ROBERT COWAN.

TO BE LET,

And entered on immediately, for any Term not exceeding five Years,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE wherein Mrs. *Elizabeth Wallace* now lives, situated in the main Street in the Town of *Edenton*, with or without a good Store thereunto adjoining, and a Warehouse behind the same. The Dwelling-House contains four Rooms below, three of which have Fire-Places, and a good Garden and Appurtenances. The House was formerly a well accustomed Tavern, and may still be made Use of for that Purpose, being the nearest to the Courthouse of any in *Edenton*; or it would suit a Merchant very well. For further Particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, on the Premises.

ELIZABETH WALLACE.

N. B. Any Person inclinable to keep a Tavern may furnish himself at private Sale with all necessary Furniture for that Purpose, by applying as above.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED *for one or more Years, and may be entered on immediately,*

A PLANTATION in CUMBERLAND County, sufficient to work four or five Hands, with a good Dwelling-House that has four Rooms below and four above, with other necessary Houses. Any Person inclinable to purchase, or rent, are desired to apply to me, near the Forks of *Guinea* Road, in the said County.

‖ WILLIAM HOBSON.

THE SCHOONER REBECCA,

JOHN HARVEY Commander,

NOW lying in *Wycomico*, near the Mouth of *Potowmack* River, well fitted, will take in Passengers for any Part of BRITAIN, and will sail by the Middle of *April*. She will be prepared to receive conveniently 25 Passengers. Those inclinable to go had better make Application as soon as possible, either to Mr. *Thomas Reid* of *Northumberland*, or to the Captain on Board the said Schooner. Each Passenger to pay twenty Guineas, and find his own Bedding.

PORTSMOUTH, *February* 4, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. JOHN JOHNSON.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *February* 17, 1776.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to succeed *John Whitlock* in the Tavern kept by him, a Man bred to that Business, to whom good Encouragement will be given by the Subscriber. None but such as come well recommended for Honesty, Sobriety, Industry, and Complaisance, need to apply. A single Man would be acceptable, but a Man who has a careful Wife, that will not think it below her Dignity to superintend the Affairs of the Kitchen and Bed Chambers, even if there be a Child or two, will be no unsurmountable Objection.

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *New Kent* County, on *Sunday* the 18th Instant *(February)* an indented *English* Servant Man named JOHN SOLE, about nineteen Years of Age, by Trade a Shoemaker, is a short well set young Man, has a fair Complexion, full Face, black Hair generally tied behind, and talks very broad; had on, when he went away, a Snuff coloured Coating Coat, a large blue Duffil Waistcoat, a Shirt of *Virginia* Cotton, and Thread *Virginia* Cloth Breeches. He may be suspected to have forged himself a Discharge. Whoever will secure the aforesaid Servant in any public Gaol, or deliver him to me in the said County, near *Providence* Forge, shall have 40s. Reward, besides what the Law allows, from

2‖ JOHN APPERSON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Capt. *Buford*'s Company at *Hampton*, about the Middle of last *December*, a BAY GELDING about 15½ Hands high, has a Star in his Forehead, his hind Feet white, and a few white Hairs on his Flank, without any Brand. Whoever brings him to me, in *Williamsburg*, shall be well rewarded.

JOHN H. NORTON.

Williamsburg, Feb. 16, 1776.

READY Money, and a good Price, will be given for a likely, strong, young BAY HORSE, *about* 15 *Hands high. Inquire of the Printers.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE remaining Part of a TRACT of LAND in *Louisa*, containing 672 Acres, belonging to the Estate of Mr. *Francis Smith*, deceased, and formerly advertised by me, with a particular Description of the same. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaser, upon giving Bond and Security to

THOMAS SMITH, Executor.

ROCKINGHAM,

A FINE bay Horse, 16 Hands high, and well proportioned, will stand at Capt. *William Denson*'s on *Cypress* Creek, in the lower End of *Bute* County, to cover Mares at 3l. the Season, or 30s. the Leap, *Virginia* Money. If Gentlemen will pay by the first of *October*, I will take 40s. the Season, and 20s. the Leap. Capt. *Denson* has good Pasturage for the Mares, and good Entertainment for Gentlemen *gratis*, and will use his utmost Endeavours to prevent any Mares getting away; but I will not be liable for any that may get away. JOHN WILLIS.

☞ ROCKINGHAM was got by PARTNER, upon an imported Mare belonging to Colonel *Thomas Nelson*, called BLOSSOM. PARTNER was got by the old *English* Horse TRAVELLER, upon the imported running Mare SELIMA. BLOSSOM was got by old SLOE, a famous King's Plate Horse; her Dam was a Mare belonging to Lord *Rockingham*, that won the King's Plate of a Hundred Guineas for five Years old Mares at *Hambleton*, in *Yorkshire*, and was got by REGULUS, the Sire of FEARNOUGHT. (12)

WESTMORELAND, *February* 6, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colony in a short Time.

PATRICK BALLANTINE.
‖ WILLIAM KEIR.
HUGH BALLANTINE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE PLANTATION where I now live, containing 320 Acres of Land, situated about three Miles above *Petersburg*, whereon is a large new Brick Dwelling-House 54 Feet by 32, with four Rooms and a flush Passage below Stairs, and five Rooms above, very commodiously contrived, and the Building well executed; a Brick Kitchen 32 Feet by 16, two Rooms below and two above Stairs, with all other necessary Offices in good Repair, and several Orchards of the best Kinds of Fruit Trees. This Seat being well known, I think a more accurate Description unnecessary. The Time of Payment will be made easy to the Purchaser, and the Terms known by applying to Mr. *Thomas Ruffin*, or

tf ROBERT NEWSUM.

PETERSBURG, *February* 6, 1776.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this Colony for some Time, those who have any Demands against him will please to make them known, and those who have open Accounts on his Books it will be obliging if they will come and have them adjusted. At this Time it may not be in every Person's Power to pay, but it is surely in their Power to settle and ascertain the Balance by Bond or Note of Hand.

‖ WILLIAM BEATTIE.

NANSEMOND, *February* 12, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (‖) ANTHONY ROXBURGH.

ESSEX, *February* 7, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (‖) JOHN REID.

SPOTSYLVANIA, *February* 10, 1776.

TAKEN up, at *Fredericksburg*, a Negro Fellow about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, pretends to be free, says he served his Time with *Seymour Scott* in *Prince Edward*, and that he is a Shoemaker by Trade.—He goes by the Name of *John Savage*.

‖ JOHN HAZLEGROVE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 2, 1776.

THE Subscriber intends moving up to *Fredericksburg*, where he will carry on the STOCKING-MAKING BUSINESS to a greater Extent than formerly. He will be much obliged to those who please to favour him with their Custom, and makes no Doubt but his Work will meet with the Approbation of the Public, for which he will expect READY MONEY. ADAM ALLAN.

POETS CORNER.

The BULLY.

I'VE fought the champions of the earth all round,
And either flew, or made them quit the ground;
From pole to pole, such mighty things have done,
That I've their glory from all heroes won:
Where'er I go my presence conquest brings,
My single arm can sway the fate of Kings;
I've out-roar'd lions, and out-foam'd wild boars,
Out-bluster'd billows, breaking on the shores;
Out-fought *Briareus* with his hundred hands,
Out-bellow'd tigers on *Arabia*'s sands;
Out-light'ned light'ning, and out-thunder'd thunder,
Out-fought *Bellona*, and astonish'd wonder;
And to complete my fame, all men agree,
That when I move, the world must move with me.
Upon the earth I've rain'd down bloody showers,
Made lanes of bodies, and of heads, huge towers.
Hedges of swords, and woods of lances show,
My great revenge accomplish'd on each foe;
With open mouth there lies a gasping head,
As if it panted for the blood it shed:
A head lopt off cuts capers, and wou'd fain
Leap up to join the shoulders once again.
Dismember'd arms lie weltering in their gore,
And grasp and stretch to reach the swords they bore,
When death to fetch me comes, as come he will,
I'll make one bold attempt grim death to kill;
And if death falls beneath my strong endeavour,
I'll then sit down in peace, and live for ever.

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